(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2530.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1795.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.) June* 20.

CAPTAIN Samuel Rice, who arrived here on Wednesday last in the brig Joseph, from Lisbon, was brought to off Halifax by the English king's sloop of war Rattlesnake, and boarded by the lieutenant who demanded captain Rice's sea papers. He readily complied; but he having other papers in his pocket book of a private nature, the lieutenant demanded them also. Capt. Rice refused to grant this request, on which the lieutenant impudently seized the pocket book from him; Capt. Rice, however snatching it from him again, by an exertion laid him on the floor of the cabin, and after a long altercation brought the lieutenant to such a sense of his folly as that he appeared desirous to be on friendly terms; but capt. Rice, keeping him at a distance, soon parted from him, leaving him to his own reflections upon his misconduct. We sincerely wish that sea officers of his, or other nations may learn a solid lesson of improvement from this instance.

Capt. Rice left Lisbon the 24th of April, at which time Muley Soliman's cruisers had not been out; and by the best information he could obtain from the Straits of Gibraltar, there was not any prospect of their being sent out—Fabricated intelligence to the contrary notwithstanding!!

Capt. Rice left at Lisbon the ship Charles town, Samuel Foster, master, of Boston, which was to sail in a few days for Petersburg in Russia.

BOSTON, *June* 24.

UNWARRANTABLE PROCEEDINGS.

[FACTS.]

To record any transaction which reflects disgrace upon our fellow-citizens, is a very disagreeable tax; but silently to pass over the unlawful and riotous proceedings on Saturday night, would argue a gross deficiency of duty. Its rise and progress we shall endeavour to narrate with justice and impartiality.—On Friday last it was reported, that one of the Bermudian privateers, which had been among the late depredators on American commerce, had come into the harbour to water. This roused the feelings of many; and some inconsiderate person issued a short hand-bill, calling on the citizens to attend the exhibition, at the end of long wharf, of dismantling a Bermudian privateer.—Accordingly a considerable number attended; and about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, attacked the sloop Speedwell of Halifax, from New-Providence, plundered, and cut her mast, rigging, &c. to pieces; and to complete the business, at about 12 o'clock towed her off into the stream, and set fire to her; thereby risking the destruction of the shipping at anchor, and, in fact, the town of Charles-town, to which, the tide being flood, she drifted, and where the alarm bell for fire was rung. However, by the active exertions of some of the inhabitants, the blazing hull was towed into a cove, and there burnt to the water's edge. In dismantling the sloop, some military stores were found on board her, which served to exasperate the rioters, and perhaps provoked them to the lengths they finally went. These we have ascertained, to be two iron 3 pounders, two swivels, eight muskets, about forty charges of shot, and 15lb. of powder. These were taken on board at Halifax, and intended merely, as appears by the declaration of the captain, the clearance, and by the extreme weakness of the crew, (no more than four men) as a defence against the gun-boats and small armed craft, which cruise about the Bermudian islands, and are fitted out at Charleston. Captain Meagher, who commanded the sloop, has declared on oath, that the sloop Speedwell, [mentioned through mistake to be lately of St. Croix, in the governor's proclamation: from the circumstance of her having, to escape privateers, that name on her stern] is owned at Halifax, by Mr. Thomas Fillis, merchant, John Croskill, and himself, mariners, all of Halifax. That she sailed from thence about the beginning of April, on a trading voyage, for New-Providence, having for his crew four men only, and having on board, as cargo, salmon, mackrel, potatoes, flour, boards, some fish, &c. That on his return from New-Providence to Novascotia, having on board, besides 2500 dollars in specie, lignum vitæ, hides, pine-apples, &c. [we learn the amount, with the vessel, to near 10,000 dollars] meeting with contrary winds, and being apprehensive his pine-apples would damage, he came into this port, made a regular entry of vessel and cargo at the custom-house, and obtained a permit to land and dispose of his cargo; and that she was destroyed, as is represented above. The papers of the sloop, which were lodged in town, before the riot took place, proves the representations of the captain, and shew the wicked wantonness of the rioters. Mr. Fillis, one of the owners of the sloop and cargo, is son to a gentleman whose exertions in the cause of liberty, and whose sacrifices for the relief and comfort of American prisoners, when confined at Halifax, are recorded in the hearts of many of our citizens.

Yesterday the governor made the following communication to the legislature:

Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Representatives,

Having received late on Saturday afternoon last, official information from the consul of the French republic, that a vessel had anchored within this harbour, last from New-Providence, and that there was reason to suspect that she was a concealed foreign privateer. I immediately gave orders to a proper officer to make diligent inquiry into the cause of suspicion, and report the same to me, that I might consider what measures I ought to take thereon. Very late in the evening, I was informed that an outrageous assembly of men had dismasted the vessel and thrown the cargo then on board into the sea, and soon after, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and not until then, a man came to my house, and said that he was commander of the vessel, and that his whole property was destroyed by the said persons assembled as aforesaid. On the next day I summoned the council and asked advice. They advised me to issue a proclamation immediately; although it was not in the power of the governor and council to offer a suitable reward to such persons as might discover and bring to justice any person or persons concerned in so dangerous a proceeding. You alone have the disposal of the public monies, and I refer it to you, to judge whether a suitable reward is necessary to give strength to the proclamation. You will determine thereon as your wisdom shall direct.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Council Chamber, Boston,
June 22d, 1795.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The above was committed to a joint committee, consisting of hon. Messrs. Dane and Davis, Messrs. Sewall, Tudor, and Edwards.

Yesterday there came down from the Senate, a resolution reported by the committee of both houses, to whom was referred his excellency's message;—which resolution authorised the governor and council to offer a reward of 500 dollars to any person or persons, who should discover and bring to punishment the advisers or perpetrators of the outrage committed on the vessel referred to in the message; and contained a request to the governor to render all proper assistance to the sufferers, to enable them to obtain an indemnity for their losses. The house assigned 10 o'clock this day to consider the subject, and in the mean time committed the resolution to a committee, consisting of Dr. Eustis, Mr. Sprague, and Col. Barnes.

June 26. In consequence of the circulation of a number of incendiary hand-bills, again on Wednesday afternoon, calling upon the *good* citizens to attack several English vessels laying at Goldsbury's wharf, &c. another serious mob was expected to assemble.—The governor, having had timely notice, took the most spirited measures for preventing the mischiefs expected. The justices of the peace, and the sheriff, the adjutant-general, and the colonel of the Boston regiment, were early at the wharf pointed out by the hand-bill for the assemblage of the mob. A detachment of militia under the command of captain Homer, was mustered at the state house, and in readiness to march at an instant's warning.

A large number collected at dark, near Mr. Goldsbury's wharf, but we believe rather as spectators, or to assist in supporting government, than with any intention of fomenting disturbances. After some persuasion from the magistrates, at about 11 o'clock, they dispersed, and a resort to coercion was happily unnecessary.

Too much praise cannot be given to the alacrity with which the officers and soldiers, summoned by his excellency on this occasion, attended. Distressing as it was to them, to expect to direct their arms against any of their fellow-citizens—they felt the full necessity of supporting the government and its laws.

NEW-YORK, *June* 29.

Original hand-bill, published in Boston, and which excited the disturbances in that town.

THIS NIGHT,

Will be performed at the Steps, bottom of the Long Wharf, a Comedy, of Stripping the

BERMUDIAN PRIVATEER.

CITIZENS,

Remember, there have been near 300 of our American vessels taken by these Bermudians, and have received the most barbarous treatment from those Damn'd PIRATES!!!

Now Americans, if you feel the spirit of resentment, or revenge, kindling in your breasts, let us be united in this cause.

Capt. Eldridge of the brig Abigail, from Cherbourg, which place he left the 17th May, informs, that the day before he sailed, accounts had been received there, that two ambassadors had arrived at Paris from the court of London for the purpose of negotiating a *peace* with the republic of France. This account was confirmed by similar information from on board of an English frigate, which boarded capt. Eldridge a few hours after he left Cherbourg.

Capt. E. further informs, that about the 12th of May, a small convoy of coasters, consisting of about ten sail, from Cherbourg bound to Brest, was captured by three English frigates, after having been out only three hours.

A general peace is much talked of in France.

July 1. We learn, that the cargo of the ship Maryland, from the Isle of France, for this port, (which vessel was taken and carried into Bermuda in the month of April) is condemned by the admiralty of said island.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 27.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Translated from the Courier Francois of this morning.

To the Editor.

Baltimore, June 24th, 1795.

CITIZEN,

I NOW inform you that I have received a letter from my brother, a merchant at St. Malo, which informs me of the demands made by the committee of safety of the English envoys, who are come to treat of peace.—You may, if you think proper, publish in your paper the substance of these demands which I enclose. Health and Fraternity.

P. FRENIER.

The letter is dated 23d Floreal—May 12.

On the demand made by the envoys of the court of London now at Paris, treating of peace; France consents to give peace to England on the following conditions:

1st. The evacuation—first of the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

2d. Our possessions of the Antilles, those taken in the present and preceding war.

3d. The island of Corsica.

4th. Our possessions in the East-Indies.

5th. Our ancient possessions in North-America, Canada, Newfoundland and Acadie, [Nova-Scotia.]

To pay the damages done at Toulon, according to estimation.

To restore in kind, all the vessels taken during the present war, and an equal number of ships of the English navy to those burnt at Toulon.

To pay the expences of the war, amounting to 100 millions in specie:—leaving it, however, optional to England, to pay part in specie, part in corn, flour, and other articles of the first necessity.

To abandon for ever to the discretion of France, the electorate of Hanover and the bishoprick of Osnaburgh.

To restore all the vessels taken at St. Domingo, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and Tobago—or to pay their value.

To deliver up all the emigrants in England, as well as in Europe and other parts of the world—and to direct the British commanders to prevent the escape of those vagabonds.

And to insure the treaty—England shall deliver to France one of her nearest strong holds, in which the republic shall put a garrison, which shall not evacuate it till after an entire execution of the treaty.

P. S. The places taken by the English in the former war are—Grenada, and the Grenadines, St. Kitt's, St. Vincent, Dominique, and Montserrat.

July 3.

Capt. Mattocks of the brig Mary, from Leghorn, informs us, that he touched at Gibraltar and remained there for two days—that there was then laying there a Portuguese squadron, consisting of three frigates and two sloops of war—that the Algerines had not, nor could attempt to get out of the Straits—that there was no intelligence or apprehension that the Moors were going to cruise against the Americans.—Spoke in lat. 34, N. the schooner Hero, from Baltimore for St. Croix, out 7 days all well; also the brig Telegraph, from Philadelphia about 25 leagues from our capes.

There is a letter in town from Bermuda, received by a respectable gentleman in this city, which mentions that Bridger Goodrich, that notorious privateer's man, departed this life on the 13th June, 1795.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 22d, received via New York.

"We have the pleasure to advise you that we judge any speculations undertaken to this, during the summer must now turn out well, as we learn by last packet from England, that a prohibition was about to take place of the exportation of grain from Canada, except to Britain; we have also to advise, that by advices from the coast of Barbary, we find that the emperor of Morocco, has notified to all the foreign consuls resident in his dominions, that he will seize all vessels loading, or going to load grain, in any of the ports of Fez, Mazagam, or Darelbeyda, and as such has given orders to all his cruisers. This will be a very severe stroke to our importations, as from thence we had hopes of pretty considerable supplies."

Philadelphia, June 29th, 1795.

SIR,

I HAVE ſeen in your paper of this date an abſtract of the late treaty between the United States and Great-Britain, which, though not perfectly correct, is nearly ſo.

As this publication will probably excite a newſpaper diſcuſſion, it is of importance that the people ſhould poſſeſs a full and accurate knowledge of the ſubject to which their attention may be drawn, and which I think has already been improperly withheld from them. Leſt, therefore, the treaty ſhould be preſumed more favourable, or repreſented to be leſs ſo than it really is, I ſend you herewith a genuine copy, which you may correct your ſtatement by, or make ſuch other uſe of as you pleaſe, for the purpoſe of giving to the citizens of America full information reſpecting this momentous buſineſs.

I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

STEn. THOn. MASON.

[One of the ſenators from Virginia.]

To Benj. Franklin Bache,
Editor of the Aurora.

AUTHENTIC

Treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Britannic majeſty, and the United States of America, by their preſident, with the advice and conſent of their ſenate.

HIS Britannic majeſty and the United States of America, being deſirous, by a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, to terminate their differences in ſuch a manner, as, without reference to the merits of their reſpective complaints and pretenſions, may be the beſt calculated to produce mutual ſatisfaction and good underſtanding: And alſo to regulate the commerce and navigation between their reſpective countries, territories and people, in ſuch a manner as to render the ſame reciprocally beneficial and ſatisfactory; they have, reſpectively named their plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of, and conclude, the ſaid treaty; that is to ſay, his Britannic majeſty has named, for his plenipotentiary, the right honourable William Windham, baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his majeſty's privy council, and his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs; and the preſident of the ſaid United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate thereof, hath appointed for their plenipotentiary, the honourable John Jay, chief juſtice of the ſaid United States and their envoy extraordinary to his majeſty, who have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

Article 1. There ſhall be firm, inviolable and univerſal peace, and a true and ſincere friendſhip between his Britannic majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the United States of America; and between their reſpective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of perſons or places.

Art. 2. His majeſty will withdraw all his troops and garriſons, from all poſts and places within the boundary lines aſſigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation ſhall take place on or before the firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, and all the proper meaſures ſhall in the interval be taken by concert between the government of the United States, and his majeſty's governor-general in America, for ſettle the previous arrangements which may be neceſſary reſpecting the delivery of the ſaid poſts: The United States in the mean time at their diſcretion, extending their ſettlements to any part within the ſaid boundary line, except within the precincts or juriſdiction of any of the ſaid poſts. All ſettlers and traders, within the precincts or juriſdiction of the ſaid poſts, ſhall continue to enjoy, unmoleſted, all their property of every kind, and ſhall be protected therein. They ſhall be at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects; and it ſhall alſo be free to them to ſell their lands, houſes, or effects, or to retain the property thereof, at their diſcretion; ſuch of them as ſhall continue to reſide within the ſaid boundary lines ſhall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, or to take any oath of allegiance to the government thereof, but ſhall be at full liberty ſo to do, if they think proper, and they ſhall make and declare their election within one year after the evacuation aforeſaid. And all perſons who ſhall continue there after the expiration of the ſaid year, without having declared their intention of remaining ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty, ſhall be conſidered as having elected to become citizens of the United States.

Art. 3. It is agreed that it ſhall at all times be free to his majeſty's ſubjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and alſo to the Indians dwelling on either ſide of the ſaid boundary line, freely to paſs and repaſs by land or inland navigation, into the reſpective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudſon's Bay Company only excepted) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other. But it is underſtood, that this article does not extend to the admiſſion of veſſels of the United States into the ſea ports, harbours, bays, or creeks of his majeſty's ſaid territories; nor into ſuch parts of the rivers in his majeſty's ſaid territories as are between the mouth thereof, and the higheſt port of entry from the ſea, except in ſmall veſſels trading *bonâ fide* between Montreal and Quebec, under ſuch regulations as ſhall be eſtabliſhed to prevent the poſſibility of any frauds in this reſpect. Nor to the admiſſion of Britiſh veſſels from the ſea into the rivers of the United States, beyond the higheſt ports of entry for veſſels from the ſea. The river Miſſiſſippi ſhall, however, according to the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed, that all the ports and places on its eaſtern ſide, to whichſoever of the parties belonging, may freely be reſorted to, and uſed by, both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his majeſty in Great-Britain.

All goods and merchandiſe whoſe importation into his majeſty's ſaid territories in America, ſhall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purpoſes of commerce, be carried into the ſame in the manner aforeſaid, by the citizens of the United States, and ſuch goods and merchandiſe ſhall be ſubject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by his majeſty's ſubjects on the importation of the ſame from Europe into the ſaid territories. And in like manner, all goods and merchandiſe whoſe importation into the United States ſhall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purpoſes of commerce, be carried into the ſame, in the manner aforeſaid, by his majeſty's ſubjects, and ſuch goods and merchandiſe ſhall be ſubject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by the citizens of the United States on the importation of the ſame in American veſſels into the Atlantic ports of the ſaid States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported from the ſaid territories, reſpectively, may in like manner be carried out of the ſame by the two parties reſpectively, paying duty as aforeſaid.

No duty of entry ſhall ever be levied by either party on peltries brought by land, or inland navigation into the ſaid territories reſpectively, nor ſhall the Indians paſſing or repaſſing with their own proper goods and effects of whatever nature, pay for the ſame any impoſt or duty whatever. But goods in bales, or other large packages, unuſual among Indians, ſhall not be conſidered as goods belonging *bonâ fide* to Indians.

No higher or other tolls or rates or ferriage than what are or ſhall be payable by natives, ſhall be demanded on either ſide; and no duties ſhall be payable on any goods which ſhall be merely carried over any of the portages or carrying places on either ſide; for the purpoſe of being immediately reimbarked and carried to ſome other place or places. But as by this ſtipulation it is only meant to ſecure to each party a free paſſage acroſs the portages on both ſides, it is agreed, that this exemption from duty ſhall extend only to ſuch goods as are carried in the uſual and direct road acroſs the portage, and are not attempted to be in any manner ſold or exchanged during their paſſage acroſs the ſame, and proper regulations may be eſtabliſhed to prevent the poſſibility of any frauds in this reſpect.

As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby to promote a diſpoſition favourable to friendſhip and good neighbourhood, it is agreed, that the reſpective governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourſe, by cauſing ſpeedy and impartial juſtice to be done, and neceſſary protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein.

Art. 4. Whereas it is uncertain whether the river Miſſiſſippi extends ſo far to the northward as to be interſected by a line to be drawn due weſt from the lake of the Woods in the manner mentioned in the treaty of peace between his majeſty and the United States, it is agreed, that meaſures ſhall be taken in concert between his majeſty's government in America, and the government of the United States for making a joint ſurvey of the ſaid river from one degree of latitude below the Falls of St. Anthony, to the principal ſource or ſources of the ſaid river, and alſo of the parts adjacent thereto; and that if on the reſult of ſuch ſurvey, it ſhould appear that the ſaid river would not be interſected by ſuch a line as is above-mentioned, the two parties will thereupon proceed by amicable negotiation to regulate the boundary line in that quarter, as well as all other points to be adjuſted between the ſaid parties, according to juſtice and mutual convenience, and in conformity to the intent of the ſaid treaty.

Art. 5. Whereas doubts have ariſen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the ſaid treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein deſcribed, that queſtion ſhall be referred to the final deciſion of commiſſioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz.

One commiſſioner ſhall be named by his majeſty, and one by the preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate thereof, and the ſaid two commiſſioners ſhall agree on the choice of a third; or if they cannot ſo agree, they ſhall each propoſe one perſon, and of the two names ſo propoſed, one ſhall be drawn by lot in the preſence of the two original commiſſioners. And the three commiſſioners ſo appointed, ſhall be ſworn impartially to examine and decide the ſaid queſtion according to ſuch evidence as ſhall reſpectively be laid before them on the part of the Britiſh government and of the United States. The ſaid commiſſioners ſhall meet at Halifax, and ſhall have power to adjourn to ſuch other place or places as they ſhall think fit. They ſhall have power to appoint a ſecretary, and to employ ſuch ſurveyors or other perſons as they ſhall judge neceſſary. The ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, by a declaration under their hands and ſeals, decide what river is the river St. Croix intended by the treaty. The ſaid declaration ſhall contain a deſcription of the ſaid river, and ſhall particulariſe the latitude and longitude of its mouth and of its ſource. Duplicates of this declaration and of the ſtatements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, ſhall be delivered by them to the agent of his majeſty, and to the agent of the United States, who may be reſpectively appointed and authoriſed to manage the buſineſs on behalf of the reſpective governments. And both parties agree to conſider ſuch deciſion as final and concluſive, ſo as that the ſame ſhall never thereafter be called into queſtion, or made the ſubject of diſpute or difference between them.

Art. 6. Whereas it is alleged by divers Britiſh merchants and others his majeſty's ſubjects, that debts to a conſiderable amount, which was *bonâ fide* contracted before the peace, ſtill remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful impediments ſince the peace, not only the full recovery of the ſaid debts has been delayed, but alſo the value and ſecurity thereof have been, in ſeveral inſtances impaired and leſſened, ſo that by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, the Britiſh creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have and receive full and adequate compenſation for the loſſes and damages which they have thereby ſuſtained: It is agreed, that in all ſuch caſes where full compenſation for ſuch loſſes and damages cannot for whatever reaſon be actually obtained, had and received by the ſaid creditors in the ordinary courſe of juſtice, the United States will make full and complete compenſation for the ſame to the ſaid creditors: But it is diſtinctly underſtood, that this proviſion is to extend to ſuch loſſes only as have been occaſioned by the lawful impediments aforeſaid, and is not to extend to loſſes occaſioned by ſuch inſolvency of the debtors, or other cauſes as would equally have operated to produce ſuch loſs, if the ſaid impediments had not exiſted, nor to ſuch loſſes or damages as have been occaſioned by the manifeſt delay or negligence, or wilful omiſſion of the claimant.

For the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of any ſuch loſſes and damages, five commiſſioners ſhall be appointed, and authoriſed to meet, and act in manner following, viz. Two of them ſhall be appointed by his majeſty, two of them by the preſident of the United States by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate thereof, and the fifth by the unanimous voice of the other four; and if they ſhould not agree in ſuch choice, then the commiſſioners named by the two parties ſhall reſpectively propoſe one perſon, and of the two names ſo propoſed, one ſhall be drawn by lot in the preſence of the four original commiſſioners. When the five commiſſioners thus appointed ſhall firſt meet, they ſhall, before they proceed to act reſpectively, take the following oath or affirmation, in the preſence of each other, which oath or affirmation being ſo taken and duly attested, ſhall be entered on the record of their proceedings. viz.—I, A. B. one of the commiſſioners appointed in purſuance of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic majeſty and the United States of America, do ſolemnly ſwear, or affirm, that I will honeſtly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the beſt of my judgment, according to juſtice and equity, decide all ſuch complaints, as under the ſaid article ſhall be preferred to the ſaid commiſſioners; and that I will forbear to act as a commiſſioner in any caſe in which I may be perſonally intereſted.

Three of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall conſtitute a board, and ſhall have power to do any act appertaining to the ſaid commiſſion, provided that one of the commiſſioners named on each ſide, and the fifth commiſſioner ſhall be preſent, and all deciſions ſhall be made by the majority of the voices of the commiſſioners then preſent: 18 months from the day on which the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall form a board, and be ready to proceed to buſineſs, are aſſigned for receiving complaints and applications; but they are nevertheleſs authoriſed in any particular caſes in which it ſhall appear to them to be reaſonable and juſt, to extend the ſaid term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding ſix months, after the expiration thereof. The ſaid commiſſioners ſhall firſt meet at Philadelphia, but they ſhall have power to adjourn from place to place as they ſhall ſee cauſe.

The ſaid commiſſioners in examining the complaints and applications ſo preferred to them, are empowered and required, in purſuance of the true intent and meaning of this article, to take into their conſideration all claims, whether of principal or intereſt, or balances of principal and intereſt, and to determine the ſame reſpectively, according to the merits of the ſeveral caſes, due regard being had to all the circumſtances thereof, and as equity and juſtice ſhall appear to them to require. And the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall have power to examine all ſuch perſons as ſhall come before them on oath or affirmation touching the premiſes; and alſo to receive in evidence, according as they may think moſt conſiſtent with equity and juſtice, all written depoſitions, or books, or papers, or copies, or extracts thereof, every ſuch depoſition, book, or paper, or copy, or extract, being duly authenticated, either according to the legal forms now reſpectively exiſting in the two countries, or in ſuch other manner as the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall ſee cauſe to require or allow.

The award of the ſaid commiſſioners, or of any three of them as aforeſaid, ſhall in all caſes be final and concluſive, both as to the juſtice of the claim, and to the amount of the ſum to be paid to the creditor or claimant: And the United States undertake to cauſe the ſum ſo awarded to be paid in ſpecie to ſuch creditor or claimant without deduction; and at ſuch time or times, and at ſuch place or places as ſhall be awarded by the ſaid commiſſioners; and on condition of ſuch releaſes or aſſignments to be given by the creditor or claimant, as by the ſaid commiſſioners may be directed: Provided always, that no ſuch payment ſhall be fixed by the ſaid commiſſioner to take place ſooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

[To be continued.]

THERE is at the plantation of doctor MICHAEL PUE, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, four or five years old, ſhod before, and has a narrow blaze down his forehead. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3 X

THE ſale of Mr. E. VALLETTE's houſe, LOT No. 50, in the church circle, being defered until Friday the 25th of this month, will then be SOLD between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning. Terms of ſale conformable to thoſe already publiſhed.

By order of the court of chancery,
RICHARD OWEN, Truſtee.

Annapolis, July 6, 1795. 1

PATOWMACK COMPANY.

THE ſtock holders in the PATOWMACK COMPANY are requeſted to attend their annual meeting, at the houſe of the widow SUTER, in George-town, on the third day of Auguſt next; matters of great conſequence to the company will be propoſed, particularly a plan for enlarging the capital, for the purpoſe of finiſhing the work and opening the navigation of Shanandoah river, it is therefore hoped the members will be punctual in attending.

By order of the directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Treaſurer.

Alexandria, June 26, 1795. 1

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber will petition the court of Montgomery county, at the next November term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound, as well the whole tract of land called AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE, ſituate in the county of Montgomery aforeſaid, as the ſubſcriber's particular part of the ſaid land, purſuant to the directions of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Waſhington county, June 25, 1795. 1

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in the month of May laſt, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty one years of age, ſhe took her only child with her, a handſome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is ſuppoſed ſhe is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as ſhe has been ſeen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and paſs her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for ſecuring the ſaid woman and child, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795. 1

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of October next, will be ſent to the General Poſt Office as dead letters.

MISS ANDERSON, Annapolis.

John Brice, Citoyen Bayard (3), Sarah Buttier, Joſeph Ball, Annapolis.

John Callahan (2), James Carroll, Thomas Charlton, care of Dr. Shaaf, Charles Clevis (2), Annapolis; Mr. Clan, at Mr. Sedes, near Annapolis; Richard Chew (2), Herring Bay; Henry T. Crampton, Lower Marlborough; capt. Leonard Covington, near Lower Marlborough.

Gabriel Duvall (2), William Davidſon, Dawſon and Co. John Dunn, Benjamin Drummer, Annapolis.

James Elliot, D. Eveemon, care of John Callahan, Annapolis; Thomas Henry Egan, Peter Emerſon, Hunting-town.

James Fennell, Richard Fleming, Annapolis.

John Gaſſaway (2), James Green, ſheriff of Charles county, Edward Gwinn, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), John Gibſon, William Gough, Annapolis; William Garnett (2), London-town; John Groves, Pig-Point.

Alexander C. Hanſon (5), Samuel Harvey Howard, Nicholas Harwood, Huſt and Conway, Zebulon Hollingſworth (2), William Hart, care of William Coe, Joſeph Hutton, Abby Hawk, Annapolis; Edward Hall, Weſt river; Thomas Harwood, Lower Marlborough.

Thomas Jennings (2), Thomas Jennings, jun. Annapolis.

Providence Lane, care of John Brice, Abigail Lamplugh, Annapolis; Warner Lewis, Severn river.

John F. Mercer, care of Richard Sprigg, Gilbert Murdock, Thomas M'Neir, Annapolis; John Mitchell, near Annapolis; Jacob and Joſeph Macceeny (2), Patuxent river; Charles M'Pherſon, Hunting-town.

John Nichols, Annapolis.

Benjamin Price, James Pattiſon, care of F. Green, Annapolis.

Samuel Ridout, Henry Ridgely, Annapolis.

John Smith, jun. of Baltimore, Henry Syebell, S. Sweitzer, Treſy Short, care of lawyer Duvall, Annapolis; William Steward, Mount Stewart; captain Spencer, Hall's Creek.

Capt. James Thomas, John Hanſon Thomas, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, care of Richard Sprigg, Weſt river.

Anne Watkins, Elizabeth Whitewood, James Winchester (2), Annapolis; Wilkinſon and Moore, Joſeph Wilkinſon, Hunting-town; John Weems, Calvert county.

July 1, 1795. 1 S. GREEN, D. P. M.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GISBOROUGH MANOR, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided.

2 JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

June 8, 1795.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 28th of this month, at the ſubſcriber's dwelling houſe,

ALL the perſonal property of THOMAS BENSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of houſehold furniture, one mare, ſome hogs, cattle and plantation utenſils, and a quantity of bacon, with ſome lard; alſo the wearing apparel of ſaid Benſon. The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. The terms of ſale to be for caſh.

2 JOHN CHINEY, Executor of THOMAS BENSON, deceaſed.

July 1, 1795.

In CHANCERY, June 19, 1795.

Robert Ferguſon, adminiſtrator of John Glaſford, vs. *John Courts and Robert Hendley Courts.*

THE complainant applies to this court for a decree, directing the ſale of the real eſtate, or of part of the real eſtate, which Robert Hendley Courts, of Charles county, deceaſed, deviſed to be ſold, after the death of Daniel Courts, without iſſue, for the benefit of the ſaid defendants, he ſtates, that the deviſer, on the 15th day of February, 1770, paſſed his bond to John Glaſford for 5221½ lb. of tobacco, and £.245 10 2½ current money, with intereſt, on which he hath obtained judgment againſt the adminiſtrator of ſaid Courts, he ſtates, that the ſaid deviſer did not leave perſonal eſtate ſufficient to diſcharge his debts, and that the defendant, Robert Hendley Courts, reſides out of the ſtate of Maryland and beyond ſea; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of July next, to the intent that the ſaid Robert Hendley Courts may have notice of the application aforeſaid, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the firſt Tueſday in October next, to ſhew cauſe (if any there be) wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs for ſelling the ſaid real eſtate, or ſo much thereof as may be neceſſary to diſcharge the debt due to the complainant, as adminiſtrator aforeſaid.

3X SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Teſt.

In CHANCERY, June 19, 1795.

Alexander Hamilton, vs. *Francis Clement Dyer, Henry Edelen Dyer, George Dyer, and Thomas Dyer, ſon of Edward.*

THE complainant applies for a decree, directing the defendants to convey unto him and his heirs 100 acres of land, part of a tract in Prince-George's county, called the EAST, and of EDELEN'S HOG-PEN ENLARGED, which 100 acres Thomas Dyer, their grand father, contracted to convey unto John Wynn, who deviſed to his two ſons, who aſſigned to Nicholas Blacklock, who aſſigned to the complainant, he ſtates, Thomas Dyer, one of the defendants, reſides out of the ſtate; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, before the end of July next, to the intent that the ſaid Thomas Dyer may have notice of the aforeſaid application, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the firſt Tueſday in October next, to ſhew cauſe (if any there be) wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3X Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1795.

Frederick Berger, vs. *Henry Shaver, and others*

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for veſting a complete legal title in the complainant to a tract of land called CUT-KNEE, 75 acres, in Frederick county, which Henry Shaver, deceaſed, father of Henry Shaver the defendant, heretofore contracted to convey unto the complainant in fee; the complainant ſtates, and ſo it appears from affidavit, that the ſaid defendant hath removed from and is out of the ſtate; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt ſix weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, before the firſt day of Auguſt next, to the intent, that the ſaid Henry Shaver may have notice of his the ſaid Bergers application to this court, and may be warned to appear here on or before the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt next, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not be paſſed agreeably to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
4 Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to make application to the next county court, to be held for Charles county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound part of a tract or parcel of land called ST. MATTHEWS, ſituate and lying in the county aforeſaid, purſuant to the directions of an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

3 MAURICE JAMES M'DONOUGH.

Charles county, June 15, 1795.

Early Virginia Wheat

FOR SALE, at the HAYLANDS, until the twenty-third of July. Thoſe who wiſh to procure it will pleaſe to ſend before that time, as all then on hand will be ſent to Baltimore for ſale.

3X WILLIAM JOHNSON, Manager.

Rhode River, June 23, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Upper Marlborough, if not taken up by the firſt of July, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letter, viz.

MESS. BYUS and FRAZIER, merchts. Lower Marlbro' 2 letters; Mrs. Sarah Beall, widow of Benjamin, major William Brogden, Mr. Joſhua Groves, mercht. Queen-Anne; Gilbert H. Smith, Calvert county; Saml. Hepburn, Upper Marlbo' Mr. Amos Smith, ſtage driver, Mrs. Elizabeth Watkins, near Queen-Anne; Miſs Williamina Vallette, at major Brogden's, Edward L. Wailes, Tobias Belt, Queen-Anne; James Gray, Hunting-town; Richard A. Conttee, P. G. county; James Clark, Prince G. county; John Wems, Eſq; of Wems's Forreſt, Calvert county, 3 letters; John Robertſon, Nanjemoy, Charles county; Meſſrs. Maynard & Whittington, merchts. Lower Marlborough; Mr. Thomas Whittington, Anne-Arundel county; Zachariah Owens, Prince G. county; Mr. John Groves, mercht. Pig-Point; Mr. Levin Belt, capt. John Jona. Spencer, Hall's Creek, Patuxent river; William Gray, Upper Marlborough; capt. David Lynn, Upper Marlborough; Edward Neall, St. Mary's county, Clmt. Bay; the revd. Mason L. Wims, Maryland; col. Thomas Tillard, Herring Bay; Henry Addiſon, Prince G. county; Mr. Levin Parker, near Hunting-town; Mr. Thomas Gaſſon, Upper Marlborough; Jacob Aldridge, near Snowden's Iron Works; capt. Nicholas Young, Prince G. county; the rev. Mr. J. Boarman, New-town, St. Mary's county; Martin Fieldes Taylor, Upper Marlborough; Mr. Thomas Lynes, Calvert county; William Parke, Upper Marlborough; Mr. James Williſon, Calvert county; Alexander Scot, Eſq; attorney at law, Port-Tobacco; Ellis Chandle & Brothers, merchts. Nottingham; Mr. William Moore, Maryland, Prince G. county; Platt Whitaker, Deer Creek, Harford county, Maryland; John C. Jones, Eſq; collr. at Cedar Point, Patuxent river.

3X

The following PROPERTY is offered for SALE.

ALL that LOT of GROUND, with the improvements thereon, in Charles town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, lying on the water; the buildings on this lot conſiſt of a large wooden houſe, having at one end two rooms completely fitted for a retail ſtore, and at the other end two handſome well finiſhed rooms, beſide a large counting-room and lodging-room for clerks; this building, above, is finiſhed entirely for the reception and ſtorage of dry goods, with ſtone cellars under the whole, and a piazza the length of the houſe, in good repair. On this lot there is alſo a large two ſtory wooden dwelling houſe, with four large rooms, having fire places to each, and a ſtone cellar and kitchen, the extent of this building; alſo, a good ſtable, with carriage houſe, ſalt room, and grain room, and a ſmall encloſed garden. This property is calculated for a merchant, and is ſituated in a moſt deſirable part of Maryland for retailing merchandiſe, and for purchaſing tobacco, wheat, rye, and Indian corn.

A TRACT of LAND, in Charles county, adjoining the lands of the late major SINNETT, and JOHN MUSCHETT, Eſquire, containing about 500 acres, within three or four miles of the town of Port-Tobacco, lying level, and having the advantage of nearly four hundred acres in valuable wood.

A TRACT of LAND, called *Head Quarters*, lying in Anne-Arundel and Baltimore counties, on the main road leading from Annapolis and Baltimore to Frederick-town, and about five miles from Hobbs's tavern, containing 845 acres of good farming land, entirely in wood, on this tract of land there may be eaſily made from ſixty to eighty acres of capital meadow ground.

Alſo, TEN unimproved LOTS of ground, in Frederick-town, Frederick county, containing, each, three quarters of an acre, being part of the original ſurvey of the ſaid town.

The whole or any part of this property will be ſold on a credit to ſuit the purchaſer, by his ſecuring the principal, and paying the intereſt annually. For terms apply to *Mr. Humphrey Barnes*, in Port-Tobacco, or to

3 JOHN H. STONE.

Annapolis, June 15, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Beard's creek, on South River, on Monday the firſt inſtant, a negro man named HERCULES, of a very black complexion, twenty-one years of age, about five feet, five or ſix inches high; he had on when he went away his winter coat of white cotton, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, with one leg fringed; he rowed in the ferry boat at South river about three years ago, and is well known to many people. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable expences, paid by

2 THOMAS PINDLE.

June 23, 1795.

CAME to the plantation where the ſubſcriber now lives, about five miles this ſide of Snowden's Iron Works, ſome time in the month of May, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-five, a ſmall dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, no perceivable mark or brand, about three years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

2 HENRY H. DUVALL.

Prince-George's county, June 27, 1795.

An ACT for altering the twenty-third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

III. *And be it enacted,* That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed. //

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menoniſts, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted,* That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof. //

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government. //

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland,* That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs,* That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted,* That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or turtenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſall uch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence, or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted,* That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted,* That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted,* That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted,* That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding. //

For PRIVATE SALE.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of, at PRIVATE SALE, his dwelling PLANTATION, lying on Weſt River, about twelve miles below the city of Annapolis, containing five hundred and nineteen acres of VALUABLE LAND, well adapted to farming and planting, has a very great proportion of woodland and valuable meadow, there are fifteen acres now in timothy, and thirty more may be made at a very ſmall expence. The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe commands an extenſive view of the bay, &c. and ſituated in a neighbourhood of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable characters in Maryland. The improvements are all built within four years, conſiſting of a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed and painted inſide and out, a kitchen and ſtore-room at each end, conveniently conſtructed, milk houſe, ſmoke houſe, poultry houſes, corn houſe, ſeveral negro quarters, ſtable, four tobacco houſes, and a decent overſeers houſe, conveniently conſtructed for a genteel family, a cow-houſe, &c. all in good order. The purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, and ſome valuable well broke mules, with every neceſſary plantation utenſil, there are ſeveral ſmall apple orchards, with a variety of young fruit trees of every kind, a great many other conveniences might be enumerated on ſaid land, but as its preſumed any perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, any further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, more than the terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of December.

EDWARD HALL.

N. B. A ſet of orderly SLAVES will be SOLD for a term of years, on ſaid land.

Weſt-River, June 7, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.